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CIRCULATION DURING JANUARY: W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Re

public, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Dally and Sunday Re-public printed during the month of January, 1963, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below; Contac I Date

Copies.	Date. Copies.
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10 117,130	26
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Average daily distribution..... 113,200 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number

of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of December was 7.11 per cent. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of January, 1962.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S-1904-FAIR

GUARDING THE TREASURY.

There comes always a period in the progress of a legislative session when the introduction of bills of a personal or sectional nature threatens embarrassment and injury by diverting State revenues from employment for more/important and legitimate purposes. This stage is now being reached by the General Assembly of Missouri.

At such a time it is the duty of the members of the Appropriations Committees and of other experfenced legislators to see to it that these objectionenues at the sacrifice of the general good. Their task is to protect the State Treasury from the assaults contemplated by unnecessary appropriation measures and to insure by a vigorous opposition to such bills the wise and profitable expenditure of the State revenues.

Appropriation bills, the legitimate justification for which is not made plain, are based, as a rule, on the trading of influence along purely selfish lines. "You favor my bill and I'll favor yours," is the inducement offered, and it is an inducement that sometimes prevails at the sore cost of the State at large. It is within the power of the wiser and more influential members of the General Assembly to check much of this bad work by intelligent opposition. The Senate and House Committees on Appropriations should be prompt to report unfavorably all selfish or unfairly sectional appropriation measures. This committee action is of the utmost importance, far more effective than any other means of defeating raids on the State Treasury.

From this time forward the saving and system atization of appropriations should be a paramoun object. Selfish hands should be kept out of the State Treasury. The funds therein must be available only for legitimate purposes. From now until the end of the session unnecessary appropriation bills should be effectively disposed of and not permitted to embarrass the work of the General Assembly in the ses sion's closing days.

FOLK PLUS JEROME.

New York's late experiences with the gambling element should prove interesting to the public as well

as to the officials of St. Louis at the present time. There were laws upon New York's statutes pro hibiting gambling. Gambling houses flourished openly, notoriously. Public complaint arose from time to time to demand that the laws be enforced. Police raids were made at intervals, which the gamblers prophetic souls were always able to anticipate Seemingly the gamblers possessed a superhuman prescience of where and when the lightning would strike. The police always found the joints closed or their occupants engaged in innocent amusements. In reality the gamblers had tips straight from headquarters as to the time and place of contemplated

District Attorney Jerome determined to probe the relations of the police and the gamblers. Tammany, being responsible for the police, shrewdly attempted to forestall Jerome's efforts by appointing a committee of fifteen irreproachable men for the purpose of raiding the joints. Obviously, however honest and upright the fifteen might be, there was ample opportunity for the corrupt force in Tammany to apprise the gamblers of the fifteen's plans.

Jerome therefore undertook personal raids. These were successful. Gamblers were caught red-handed. The police "graft" was exposed. Police officials were convicted of levying blackmail upon the nefarious establishments under a wholesale system of police "protection."

For St. Louis, however, the significance of New York's experience does not lie in these facts. There is no evidence that the St. Louis police are gullty of grafting or have been guilty. Gambling has not been done here to a great extent, certainly not boldly and notoriously. Just now the police are performing their duty. They are not making "fake" raids. It duly vigilant in some instances; otherwise the es- them so; otherwise we are brakes on the wheels of tablishments which are now known to have existed progress. never would have gained a footing. How long these the force, if any, are responsible for permitting them to exist are pertinent inquiries for the Grand Jury.

The real significance for St. Louis in New York's record is that a powerful public sentiment sprang to the support of Mr. Jerome as soon as his sincerity became known

which it sincerely demands. It will have rigid en- heed to essentials. forcement of law if it insists upon it. Good government is had by enacting only sane, wholesome laws which are administrable and by rigid enforcement of those laws. It would be far better to have no law against gambling houses than to fall of enforcing one. Since we have a law it must be obeyed to the letter. If its violation has been telerated in the past. then the public demands to know upon whom responsibility lies for that toleration. Any investigations toward that end will have solid public support.

---WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

No holiday has a deeper symbolism than the Twenty-second of February. It comes nearer than any other to being a national holiday, for its celebration best represents the true American spirit. At Christmas and New Year's we rejoice in common with the rest of the world. Thanksgiving is an occasion for gratitude. On the Fourth of July we give voice to patriotism. Commemorating Washington's birthday, we pause and give heed to an example of American character which has come to be symbolic, suggestive, inspiring, ennobling,

It is because his memory symbolizes what we most prize in American manhood that Washington occupies first place in our imaginations. It is the traditional Washington to whom we cling; for us he is the real. The tradition which became a part of our mental furniture, so to speak, in infancy and before we learned of historical quibbles is the Washington whose birthday we are celebrating.

Much of the tradition we know to be verity, reality; for that which is not we care nothing. We know that he was an unselfish, fearless patriot actuated by the loftiest principles of citizenship and a stern fidelity to duty. Beyond these cardinal facts we look with indifference. The hero was there, intrinsically. We prefer the heroic vestments to the commonplace wardrobe; though we by no means fear to contemplate the latter, since his detractors, even the worst of them, never succeeded in fastening upon him a really ingiorious garb. Perseverance in duty was his auswer to calurany.

He hoped that he should always possess the firm ness and virtue to maintain what he considered the most enviable of all titles, the character of an honest man. In that character he came to posterity. Honesty is the central virtue from which radiates his tame.

That we glorify the virtues of great men, that their characters enhance in luster as they pass from mouth to mouth and from generation to generation, testifies to the American reverence for essential worth, and to the quality of our ideals. The brilliant light of the Washington name to-day is a reflection of national character. As a people we shall endure in greatness just as we keep true to the veneration of the Washington character.

Observance of the holiday is an articulate expression of America's creed-honesty, fidelity, fearlessness, independence and patriotism.

MARRIAGE AND DESTINY.

Everybody knows, of course, that the trusts will shortly own the country, and control the destinies of mankind. They have already assimilated the Republican party. Complete subjugation is only a question of a year or two at most. Instead of the United States of America we shall be known as an Imperial Monopoly, by name the United Trusts.

The triumph of consummation will be be a merger of the octopus with the elephant and Mr. Roosevelt. The Imperial policy will have its birth out of a fusion of the doctrines of these elements. In the light of the future, therefore, Roosevelt's laudable marriage proposition assumes the magnitude of first importance.

It lies at the basis of the nation's strength. He asserts, and most people agree, that we shall be great only in proportion to the numbers and size of the American family. The Imperial Monopoly, absolutely controlling our destiny, will bear this in mind. The United Trusts can regulate the numbers and size of families as they please. A small trust in Massachusetts recently illustrated this principle. It refused to employ any but married men. Marriages in the vicinity immediately increased.

In the future every man will be an employe of the trusts. They will employ none but married men. They will make marriage easy, and endeavor to render it attractive to wives, to whom they will pay the husbands' wages directly. Each woman may brand and register her husband, securing for all time his wages. Accordingly the practical inconveniences of desertion and nonsupport will be unknown to her.

Large families will be premiumized by the trusts, on a graduated scale; small ones penalized on a plan somewhat similar. Increase will mean advancement in service and social status; failure of increase, retrogression. Patriarchal supremacy will come to signify political ascendency.

It will be a great nation with a wonderful people.

ONE SIMPLE IDEAL.

In this essentially and utterly practical age it is paradox that the "practical" man is not the man of greatest service to his fellow-beings. We live in a practical grind, so to speak, and it would be natural to conclude that the greatest man was he of the most activity, "practical" efficiency and common-sense judgment. But, by this rule, the hero of modern times might be, for example, the phenomenally industrious promoter of giant trusts, spurred on solely by cupidity and love of power.

Paradoxically, in this generation-as in every other-the really serviceable person must be an idealist. The only man who justifies his existence is the man with an ideal. An ideal is the only genuine raison d'etre. It is the sole thing with which a man can compensate for his association with humanity, can honestly "pay his way" in society. Without it he is a debtor to his race, and a hindrance, however great his diligence and sizable his deeds.

Enduring accomplishment can have but one basis, an ideal. Mankind's real donors have not been the men who could build pyramids and wage giorious wars for fame's sake, but those who contributed something to race pride, principle, and high inspira-

In Spain's life, of what significance are the names of her princes of conquest and chiefs of the Armada and pale faces beside that of Cervantes? In England, Joseph Addison, a sheer idealist with a graceful pen, accomplshed perhaps more for the true advancement of his people and of ourselves than any warrior, politician or merchant prince. To that ideal which led him we at this minute are indebted for the amenities of intercourse among individuals in a state of society.

We add something to the sum of human happiness or we are classed as failures. We must actively assist in the perpetuation of basic ideals, we must add would appear nevertheless that they have not been to or elevate those ideals, or aims, if we prefer to call like the little Peterkin.

Reduced to a practical formula or simple working establishments have existed and what members of basis, American idealism should consist in every WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. man's living just a little outside of himself with an eye to common benefits. He need not be a Cervantes, an Addison, or any other sort of "thinker" or sermonizer. Least of all need he be a sentimentalist and dreamer. Practical idealists are what the country's welfare and advancement require, men who will Public sentiment in St. Louis may have anything think a little above and beyond themselves and give

America's needs are simple enough at the present time. They are plain to the eye of anybody who will stop and think a moment. The Nation needs two classes of idealists one the active politician the two classes of idealists; one the active politician, the other the citizen.

In public life we require men who will cleave to truth and purity in government, who will stake all for principle, holding mere politics less dear; men with a contempt for more party success at the expense of principle. Of the most effective warriors that ever contended against the Roman Empire, the Dacians, it was said that to the strength and ferocity of barbarians they added a contempt of life which was derived from a warm persuasion of the immortality of the soul. We require statesmen with a disdain of temporal victories, and a warm persuasion of the inconquerability of honesty and truth.

To enforce and give effect to idealism in public affairs we need the private citizen who will give attention-no great amount of time or service, but attention-to his political welfare, who will follow in the campaign, in the canvass, at the primaries and at election with his vote the efforts of right-minded men. The citizen's idealism need go no further than to second the efforts of the political idealist.

A condition approaching the ideal in politics will solve every question now before the American peoplc. Clean politics is the solution of the trust and tariff question. It lies beneath every other issue,

Washington's Birthday may be celebrated by Americans with the fullest confidence that the immortal Father of His Country would be mighty well satisfied with its greatness if he were with us in the fiesh. Some mistakes have been made, of course, but the Republic has grown and prospered just about the way the First President would have liked. He would not have approved of the trusts, but neither do the American people approve of them, and their proper restriction and control in the near future is reasonably certain. George Washington remains the ideal American and the nation fairly well fulfills the hopes which inspired his services.

The clergyman who urges establishment of more downtown churches no doubt is pursuing the right course. Yet, there is one important question to solve. Who will go to them? Not churches but workers are the first need in the central districts. Get enough of the right workers and the churches will come easily.

Judging by all that has been said of him recently by former acquaintances, Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable F. Seymour Barrington, of his Majesty's Horse, seems to be as bad as we at first thought.

The bacteriologists who are testifying in the Chicago Drainage Canal case will tell many startling facts about bugs in the water. But there is such a thing as saying too much and getting tangled.

The Legislature might compromise on a certain class of contemplated inwmaking and set aside the Jim Crow car bill and pass the bill to make chicken stealing a felony instead of a misdemeanor.

The National World's Fair Commission would bet ter stop defining the powers of the Board of Lady Managers. Besides, the ladies might not need more powers if they have all they wish.

The World's Fair cooling plant should be located not too far from the South and Central American displays. We don't care for any revolutions here

RECENT COMMENT.

Increase of Patal Accidents

The old law of compensation, as interpreted by Carlyle Emerson and other philosophers of both ancient and modern times, seem to find its verification in recent reports of the Census Bureau, showing that the proportion of deaths from accidents in the United States is increasing. That is to say, all our new and wonderful devices and agencies insuring higher speed in traveling, more ease and convenience in the operation of almost every branch of productive industry, more comforts and luxuries in hor and households, all these have an offset in some degree in the increased risks we run at every turn and the real perils we encounter while we indulge ourselves in these new and improved ways of life. According to this census report, the proportion of deaths from accidental causes in 1900 was 57.6 in a total of 1,000 deaths from all causes. In 1890 the proportion was only 53.7. Some curious facts brought out by this same report are that the death rate due to accidents and injuries is highest among person 45 years of age and over; that the average age of death from accidents is about 33% years, and that the warmer months show a larger proportion of fatal accidents than the cooler ones. In March the country is a more dangerous place to live in than the city, and in May and June the reverse is true. It also appears that a person is twice as likely to die from accident as from old age and that acci dents happen more frequently and kill more persons in the Rocky Mountain regions and on the Pacific Coast than in the Atlantic States. On the whole, it appears that nearly 6 per cent of all deaths in the United States are due to accidental injuries. One obvious moral to be drawn from all this would seem to be the increasing need of exercising caution among the complexities of modern life.

Hables in Massachusetts.

Boston Herald. We get some further white light on the baby quest from the latest report on the vital statistics of Massachusetts, just published. They show that for the year covered by the report there were 22,516 births of native and 35,370 of foreign parentage. And yet the marriages of the native-born couples exceeded those of foreign-born couples by more than 2,000. The deaths of the native-born were 33,985 and of the foreign-born 13,900. It isn't difficult to infer from these figures that our native stock is dying out, and is not being replaced proportionately.

Our Trade in Idols.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. A Korean merchant arrived in San Francisca the other day on his way to New York. The gentieman from the far East is on his way to New York to buy idols. He had received a circular and samples from an American factory, and has come in person to select his stock. It and fight with another shopper over the postriumph of American wares in the world's matter. triumph of American wares in the world's market, even if we regret that this particular line of goods encourages

perstition and idelatry.

Nothing to "View With Alarm." Baltimore American. The physician emerged from the sick man's room. He closed the door softly behind him. The anxious friends gathered about with clasped hands

In one breath they exclaimed: Dostor, how is he?"

With a sweet smile on his face the sawbones replied; Absolutely out of danger. In fact, his present condition is such that even President Eliot of Harvard could find nothing alarming in it." And with brighter faces the erstwhile anxious relatives

retired and slept soundly. Much Ado About Nothing.

And now that it's all over, Baron Speck von Sternburg talks sense, and makes us wonder what it was all about,

Rambles

I know handsome men who are bald, and there are not a few, but many, who de-rive distinction from this baldness. There are men-severe, stern types of ner-who are not disfigured but improved

by spectacles Just imagine, if you can, the possibility a bald woman with spectacles inspiring a tender passion!

So much for the infallibility of the proverb, "What's sauce for the goose is sauce the gander," so often quoted by wom

In the tender relations between women novelty is a wonderful attraction and habit a powerful bond; but between the two there is a bottomiess precipice into which love often falls, never to be heard of afterwards. Happy those who know how to bridge over the chasm!

A woman explains the beauty of a woma man feels it. A man does not always know why a woman is beautiful; a woman always does. I am not prepared to say that celibacy

is preferable to marriage; it has, however, this decided advantage over it: a bachelor can aiways ceare to be one the moment he has discovered that he has made a mis-Most women have the hearts of poets and the minds of diplomatists. What makes a wife so useful to an Ambassador is that she adds her own power of intuition to the five

senses already possessed by her husband. Those who in good faith promise eternal love and those who believe in such promises are dupea, the former of their hearts, the latter of their vanity. Wine well taken care of improves by keeping, but not forever; it is destined to turn to vinegar sconer or later.

What is beautiful in woman is that she often resists the love she feels and yields

to the one she inspires. Love does to women what the sun does to flowers; it colors them, embellishes them, makes them look radiant and beautiful; but when it is too ardent it consumes and

There are two terribly embarrassing mo ments in the life of a man; the first is when he has to say "all" to the woman he loves, and the second, when all is said.

There are many women who never had

Womanland: MAX O'RELL

who never had but one. Why? Oh, be-cause, I suppose, most people would just as soon te hanged for stealing a flock as for stealing one sheep.

Men and women do not love before they are 30, men especially. Until then it is lit-tle more than rehearsing. Fortunate are those who retain for the play the same company they had engaged for the re-hearsal.

A woman never forgets, however old she may be, that she was once very beautiful. Why should she? The pity is that she very often forgets that she is so no longer. My pet aversion in society is the woman of 6) who succeeds in making herself look 5), thinks she is 40, acts as if she were 30, and dresses as if she were 20.

The ancients used to represent Love with a torch in his hand. I believe he carries i still. But, then, considering this as a fact, what a pity that the virtue of man and woman was placed on a barrel of powder!

It is a mistake for a married couple to consider that marriage has made them one. To be attractive to each other they should each preserve their personality quite tinct. Marriage is very often duli because man and wife are one, and feel lonely. Most people get bored in their own com-

In love the two most dangerous p are boredom and satiety. People with im-egination avoid the first; intelligent ones avoid the second.

Happiness in matrimony is sober, serious, based on love, confidence and friendship. Those who seek in it frivolity, pleasure. noise and passion condemn themselves to

The great misfortune of mankind is that matrimony is the only vocation for which candidates have had no training. Yet it is the one that requires the most careful

The favorite food of love is mystery. If clothes had never been invented, there might never have been any love among the dwellers of the earth.

If a man is not to a certain extent ill at case in the presence of a woman, you may be quite sure that he does not really love

On the part of a husband violent jealousy is an insult to his wife; but delicate, discreet jealousy is almost a compliment to her, for it proves his lack of self-confi- ain rights reserved.

dence, and that sometimes he feels he is not good enough for her, not worthy of her.

Women are extremists in everything. Women are determined in control would have always taken women as models for War, Pestilence, Death, Famine and Justice, Virtue, Glory, Victory, Pity, Charity, On the other hand, virtues and vices, blessings and celamitles of a lesser degree are represented by men—such lesser degree are represented by men-such as Work. Perseverance, Laziness, Avaries, etc.

Beauty is not the mother of lave. On the contrary, it is often love which engen-ders beauty, gives brilliancy to the eyes, gracefulness to the body, vibration to the voice. Love is the sun that hatches the flowers of the soul. The face which reflects all the inner sentiments of the heart be-trays the love of its owner, and is beauti-

It is not given to any man or woman to fall in love more than once with the same person. And although men and women may love several times in succession, they can only once love to the fullness of their hearts.

Love is a great healer. The worst char-acteristic traits of a man and of a woman have been known to be cured by it. There is nothing that the true love of a

good woman cannot raise a man to achieve. The sweetest music in the ears of a woman is the sound of the praises of the whom she loves.

It is Cupid who introduces you to Hymen, and a pity it is. How much better it would be if it were Hymen who introduced you to Cupid and invited the little fellow to remain your guest.

There are women who, like cats, do not caress us, but caress themselves against us. There are but few husbands who, believers in reincarnation, would pray that their souls should animate the hodies of their

wives' second husbands. Women derive more happiness from the love they inspire than from the love they feel. Men, I believe, do exactly the con-

Love in matrimony can live only on condition that man and wife remain interesting in each other's eyes. Devotion, fidelity, attention to duty and all the troop of domestic virtues will not be sufficient to keep love alive. I might almost say that these may

Training of Boys: MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. We continually hear the expression, "The children are the hope of the nation." Christian people say, "Give us the children and we will answer for the church."

These expressions are, doubtless, truisms, but few persons who are guardians or have children of their own seem to realize the responsibility resting upon them, or to take any pains to cultivate their children's nearts or train them in any business meth ods, or to impress them with the fact that they are to be useful in the world.

The importance of this training is ex actly the same for girls as for boys, but should not be the same in kind. Their careers are to be in different channels, but in many senses dependent on each other. I agree with Secretary Shaw that few

boys have a fair chance because of the lack of companionship with their fathers. This companionship should, however, be of an edifying character. The father may be ever so companionable for his son and yet in no way benefit him.

way benefit him.

The father may be indolent and always glad to have "a good time" with his boy, joining in all his sports and pastimes, but never taking him into his business confidences, never advising or discussing bustness or other practical things with him, rarely treating the boy as if he were an intelligent human being, to the boy's earn-est inquiries too frequently replying that "children should be seen, but not heard," or in some other way that serves to humil-late and silence the lad.

One can easily explain things to boys without encouraging pertness and conceit in them. Without continually preaching n-orality, industry, honesty, moral courage, and devotion to God and to country, a man can set the example in all of these things by practicing them him-

so. It will become a second nature to the Son, who will know no other way in life. It has been my observation, especially in later years, that this mistake is made by fathers. They send their sons to school and expect them to learn every...ing from teachers and text-books.

teachers and text-books.

They themselves are usually so engrossed in money-making that they give no time to their families, or not enough in many instances, to become acquainted with They know nothing of the temperament,

tastes or inclinations of their sons. If the fathers go on expeditions for recreation, they are accompanied by business partners or social cronles. The boys are not included in their parties. They are held at arms' length from the one person of all others with whom they wish to be asso-Boys, with their bounding spirits and

Fathers are too busy to help them work off some of their superfluous energies, and too many mothers think themselves too nervous to endure the noise of their boys and their companions, so off they go for companionship to some place where they can make all the noise they wish.

There is no question but half of the hazing and rowdylsm of schools and even colleges is the outburst of long, pent-up anima!

erally considered a nuisance in the home

spirits in boys who have never known real companionship in the home.

himself than any one else.

If fathers would suggest to their sons that after finishing their duties they would all together have some diversion in the way of games, fishing, hunting or some recrea-tion that could be enjoyed according to the

results. If the parents would inquire into each day's achievement at school and re-ward each in some way, they would find redoubled interest on the part of the boys

in their studies. Fathers should not condemn their boys unheard, when they get into fights, but should be on such friendly and confidentia terms with them as to gain "the truth and nothing but the truth" from them. It a father thinks his boy in the wrong he should point out, when absolutely alone with him, the mistakes the boy has made and the course he should pursue in the matter. If, on the contrary, the boy is right and has acted in self-defense, or has esented an insult, let this manifestation of self-respect be approved. Boys who have no self-respect are cowards and of all ceratures the most contemptible.

Parents can save their children by eter-

nal vigilance expressed in a thousand nat-ural ways without laying down laws that they know intuitively will be broken. Rath-er cultivate in your children so much selfrespect that there can be no danger of their compromising themselves by evil associa-

I have vivid recollections of a proud spirited joyous, noisy, affectionate boy, who was always coming in like a storm to know if he could not bring some boys into the house or yard at our home to build fortifications, erect theaters, menageries, or something that meant debris, confusion lots of fun for himself and his confusion to the confusion of the con

companionship in the home.

A boy with enough brains to achieve any place in life should first discover his possibilities through his companionship with his father and his mother, who can do more to father and his mother, who can do more to country, is unmingled with remorse for his discover his untimely death, while gallanty leading his battailon in the service of his father and his mother, who can do more to country, is unmingled with remorse for

having denied him perfect freedom and happiness at home.

It should be as natural to make the home happy for the boys as for the girls. We should go farther and impress upon the girls that they can do much to make the boys feel that there is no place like home.

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Studies in Natural History: DOROTHY DIX.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.
The Shopper—This exclusive animal, which appears to have been designated by Providence to keep man poor and humble found in both Europe and America.

Although, however, it is indigeneous to the fauna of both of these countries, it is in America that it attens its most prodigious growth and strength, to which we are, doubtless, indebted for the fact that the American man is the meskest of his sex, and the champion long-distance sprinte after the dollar Much controversy has arisen over the

classification of this interesting creature, owing to the circumstance that only mar-ried men have studied the species at close range, and they write of it with a manifest ce and venom that robs their observations of all weight. vations of all weight.

Some of the scientists go so far as to de-clare that the shopper is the original vamnire that bleeds a man's pocketbook to the ast drop that is in it. Others affirm that it delights in torturing its victim by pulling its leg, but the truth of the matter seems

to be that it merely belongs to the class of animals that have no grip, and let things get away from them (genus femnibus bankous, being chiefly noticeable for carrying a bag stuffed full of samples and newspape advertisements. These, however, render it so formidable that people give it the right

of way, and men especially flee at its ap It has been found impossible to obtain any accurate information as to the habits of the shopper. According to the most reliable data that have been furnished on the subject, it is, at times, a most docile, intelligent and affectionate domestic animal, performing its tasks with willingness and ability, when suddenly it will be attacked with a wild mania, and, breaking every restraint, will rush off to the bargain coun

ter.
These fits, which are similar to the which seize animals in the West after eating the loco plant, seem to be occasioned by reading the advertisements of the de-partment stores in the Sunday newspaper, for which reason many eminent clergyme advocate the abolition of the Sunday pape Arrived at the store, the shopper wildly up one aisle and down anoth

The species move about in herds, charg ing in a body on any counter that seem to be popular, but they are easily stamped ed, and the sight of a pile of junk marked "For this day only for \$1.50" will send the whole bunch at it, and cause them to eat it up. In these mad rushes the old and feeble and the very young are trodden down and have their clothes and hats form off them, but when the buying fever is on them the intrepid creatures never stop as long as

they have a penny left

A peculiarity of the shopper is its utter nibbling at a cream puff, and although ord arily so fragile and weak it cannot walk a block or sweep a room, it will lead a cen-ter rush on a counter of marked-down shirt waists with a vim that would make a foot-

with forty yards of off-color chiffon in place of them.

This peculiarity in an apparently intelli-gent creature can only be accounted for on the theory that the Shopper suffers at times from being hoodooed. The next day, how-ever, after the Shopper has come around, it calls itself names, and weeps over the fool things that are sent home from the store.

Men, as may be supposed, stand in great fear and dread of the Shopper, but unfortunately there are no outward marks by which it can be distinguished from the ordinary female domestic animal, and so many a man who thinks he is getting a thirfty, economical wife, finds out when he has gotten it home that he has acquired a Shopper instead, and as it is impossible to trade one off, or even give it away, his plight indeed is a sad one.

Nor is this his only danger, for the Shop-

plight indeed is a sad one.

Nor is this his only danger, for the Shopper is a man-hunting animal, and not infrequently tracks its victim down. In this shows great cunning, for it has a way firms it picked up cheap on various rem-

nant counters.

The unhappy man, hearing this, thinks | place, that it would be cheap to keep a pet that | An would cost so little, and is deceived into | bers of would cost so little, and is queries the offering it a home and thereafter spends his life in paying for imitation Japanese bricabrae and short-length remnants.

A Shopper is the most expensive pet in the world to keep. A small and insignifi-cant-looking one, with an appetite no big-ger than a bird's costing more to maintain than a herd of elephants or a menagerie of carnivorus beasts. carnivorous beasts.

carnivorous beasts.

This is owing to their unfortunate habit of going off on buying bats. Whether science will ever be able to find a virus that will inoculate Shoppers against the bargain rables. rables, as dogs are inoculated against hy-drophobia, it is impossible to say.

Copyright, 1903, by W. R. Henrat. Great Brit-AMENDMENTS TO NESBIT LAW. Morton Will Propose Some Elec

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 21.-Senator forton of Ray County, unless he changes his present intentions, will introduce ame ments to the so-called Nesbit law in the Senate next week.

tion Legislation.

Senate next week.
"I do not know whether the Jefferson
Club bill will pass," said Senator Morton,
and in order to prevent any possible failure for it to do so, I think that amendwhich will make the felony clauses conform to the recent decision of the Supreme Court. The inconsistencies between the Nesbit law and the general law for the same offenses were pointed out by Judge Fox.
"I don't know what will te done with the election law of St. Louis, but I think every contingency should be guarded

Exempt From Sensation of Cold.

a block or sweep a room, it will lead a center rush on a counter of marked-down shirt waists with a vim that would make a football player look sick.

Another interesting characteristic is that the Shopper's sole 10 seems to be to get rid of money, and 10 v. 1 buy anything. It may go out with a 15 of a special sale of tin pans for the kitchen, and come home

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, Pebruary 23, 1878.
The Missouri Historical Society an-

Gerard B. Allen, M. A. Rosenblatt. Charles P. Johnson, Doctor J. B. Allevne, Dwight Durkee, General A. G. Edwards and Henry Overstolz. The funerals of Maggie Leider and John Gumbinger, victims of a double

tragedy at the Lindell Hotel, took An exhibition was given by me bers of the Missouri Gymnastic Society at their gymnasium on St. Charles street. Among the young athletes who took part were Charles J. Newton, Will J. Britt, Charles Standbrook, John Causland, Plerre Lauck, Charles Leaman, Frank Lorberg, Ed Batdorf, C. Dinkelman

Carlin. administrator of the estate of Jacob

F. George, Ed C. Parcells and T. K.

P. J. Pauley & Bro. received a large contract for public buildings in Texas.

The will of John T. Douglass was admitted for probate. The Street Commission mended that the old St. Louis avenue bridge across kiver des Peres be re

noved and a new one built. Charles L. Hunt and G. O. Kalb, representing the Fair Association, re-turned from the auction sale of the Montgomery Queen Circus at Louisville, where they purchased a pair of pumas, two Asiatic lions, a pair of sul tigers for the local Zoo.

Mayor Overstolz's overcoat was stolen at the Merchants' Exchange. R. B. Hanson's bone factory at Broadway and Grand avenue burned. For the first time in many years Washington's birthday was celebrated with a military parade, the National Guard being u Colonel Charles E. Pearce. The commissioned officers were: G. O. Car-penter, F. G. Porter, H. S. Brown, E. C. Lackland, Dwight Tredway, G. Lackland, Dwight Tredway,
George H. Loker, Jr., George J.
Chapman, h. F. Prince, W. P. Hasard, E. C. Dameron, W. S. Long, F.
A. Churchill, F. T. Iglehart, Joe Holliday, A. Q. Kennett, M. H. Hawley,
C. B. Ellerbe, C. W. Barstow, J. B.
Collins, W. C. Squires, J. R. Daugherty, J. O'T. Clark. The police reserves had nine companies in line,
Colonel J. G. Butler commanding.